PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. We cheerfully surrender most of our Editorial space of this morning to the interesting proceedings | organized. of Congress, which we received by yesterday's mail. We hail Mr. Weller's resolutions for the annexa-

tion of Texas with pleasure. They are draughted in the true spirit. They raise no stumblingblock in our way. They moot no embarrassing issues. They create no harrassing difficulties .-They march up to their object without asking the consent of Mexico, or of any other power, than Texas herself. They leave the question of Boundary to a liberal arrangement with Mexico. They reserve the distribution of the Territory, among the proper number of new States, to the sound sense and patriotic feelings of the American people. They do not recognize the recent Treaty as the basis of the annexation, but they preserve all of its spirit, that is necessary to bind the two countries together. They make provision for the payment of the public debt, and for the disposition of the public lands for this purpose, according to the Treaty. In fact, it ing to the principles of the Treaty. In fact, it provides in general terms for the annexation with the consent of Texas—and having an eye to the old maxim, that on all the other issues which may spring up in futurity, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Satisfied as we should be either with the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie, or of Mr. Ingersoll, we should be able to vote most cheerful-

Ingerson, we statute of Mr. Weller. They cer-tainly breathe a conciliatory spirit, which entitles him to the thanks of every friend of annexation. But this is not the only part of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday, which are particularly worthy of attention. A still more important feature is the President's Message, which communicates the last despatches from Mexico. It is an admirable State Paper, written in the proper style, imbued with the proper spirit, maintaining the justice of our cause and the honor of our country, in terms dignified, yet conreous-firm, yet moderate in its counsels. It is framed upon the best model of State Papers. It sets forth the question in the clearest manner, sup-ported by arguments which are forcible in their character, yet remarkable for their condensation, and bolted down to the very bran and essence of the subject. As the Baltimore Sun says, it "reviews the whole correspondence between Senor Rejon and Mr. Shannon, and comments with some severity on the charges of 'duplicity and fraud' made against the United States by the torner. The President relies proudly on his integrity, and believes his conduct will meet the aproval of the world. He does not recommend to Congress any retaliatory measures, but contents hiraself with a renewal of his recommendation of the adoption of speedy annexation of Texas; then, if Mexico should, on that account, declare war against us, the responsibility for the consequen-ces will rest with herself, and the evil be on her It is, of course, not a War Message; yet, whilst it expresses a sincere desire for peace, particularly in view of the present condition of

enough to throw it at our feet. These two messages (the one at the opening of Congress, and the one now before us) are worthy, in our poor judgment, of the palmiest days of any preceding administration. But let us come at once to the Proceedings of Congress:
[We generally take our Extracts indiscrimi-

Mexico, it recommends an earnest prosecution of our own rights, with no indisposition to take

up the guage of battle, if Mexico should be mad

nately from all the Washington papers—being un-able to follow out in detail all the debates in either paper. We copy the following from the

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1844. IN SENATE

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senata a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting a statement from the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, respecting the expen-diture of the Navy Pension Fund, for the year ending 30th September, 1844, and showing its condition at this time—Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. BUCHANAN presented a memorial from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, asking that duties on railroad iron, imported during the current year, may be remitted-Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the commencement of the present session of Congress; which was read, (and will be found in the report of the proceedings of the House,) and, on the motion of Mr. ARCHER, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.
Mr. JOHNSON submitted the following resointion; which, under the rule, lies one day on the

Resolved. That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the Senate such information as may be in possession of the Depart-ment of State, as to the practice of Foreign Governments in transporting their criminals and paupers into the United States; and that he also as may have been given by the Government of the United States to its Consuls and other Agents in Foreign Governments upon this subject, and copies of such reports, if any, as may have been received from such Consuls and Agents in rela-

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Phelps yesterday, came up in order, and was

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether the Executive Department is informed of the various Treaty stipulations now subsisting between the Republic of Texas and other independent powers; and that he be requested to communicate such stipulations, if in the possession of the Department, to the Se-

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Cheate yesterday, was agreed to, viz: Resolved, 'That the Committee on the Library be instructed to inquite into the expediency of authorizing the publisher of Elliott's Debates to add to his work Mr. Madison's Report of the Decates of the Convention of 1787 OREGON.

Mr. ATCHISON, pursuant to notice hereto-fore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to "organize the Government of Oregon, M purposes," The bill was read twice with a view to refer-

Mr. ATCHISON moved its reference to the ommittee on Territories.

Mr. ARCHER objected to its going to that

Committee under present circumstances, as he conceived the Committee on Foreign Relations in charge of the subject. He moved its reference to that committee.

Archer's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations being taken by year and navs, resulted-yeas 20, navs 24, as follows

Foster, of Tennessee, Francis, Huntington, Johnson, Miller, Morchead, Pearce, Phelps, Rives, Upham and Woodbridge-20. Nava-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison,

ton, Bughr, Benton, Breese, Buchanan, Dickinson, Fairfield, Foster of New York, Hannegan, Harwood, Henderson, Huger, Merrick, Niles, Porter, Semple, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, White and Woodbury-24.

So the motion did not prevail.
At Mr. WALKER'S suggestion, Mr. ATCHI-SON (having introduced the bill) moved its refer-

The motion was accordingly put, and carried On motion, it was agreed that the Select Committee should consist of five, to be appointed by

the Chair. The PRESIDENT pro tem. named the following five gentlemen as the Select Committee:— Messrs. Atchison, Chairman, Walker, Rives, Crittenden and Allen.

Mr. MERRICK, pursuant to notice heretofore

given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the reduction of postage; which was read twice, and referred to the Post Office Committee. On motion by Mr. TAPPAN, the Senate, at HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Edward Cross and Mr. C. M. Reed ap-Mr. E. M. and Closs and took their seats.
Mr. E. J. MORRIS offered the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to continue magnetic telegraph from Baltimore to New York, by way of Philadel

Mr. WELLER, in pursuance of notice given obtained leave, and introduced a joint resolution annexing Texas to the United States, as follows. nnexing rexas to the United States, as follows.

Resolved, buthe Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the pa ssage of these resolutions, (the supreme authorities of Texas resolutions, the territory now known as concurring therein,) the territory now known as the republic of Texas he and the same is berefit. the republic of Texas be, and the same is hereby, annexed to, and made a portion of, the territory of

the United States. Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the peo ple now residing upon the said territory, and within the limits of Texas, shall be incorporated into the Union of the Unio the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with of this country and honor of this Government, as the principles of the federal constitution, to the

the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved. That the said act, she was threatened with a renewal of the act, she was t

ed, the laws of Texas now existing shall remain in full force; and all the executive and judicial officers of Texas, (except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments,) shall re-tain their offices, with all authority and power ap-pertaining thereto; and the courts of justice there established shall, for the present, remain as now organized.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That all titles and claims to real estate, valid under the existing laws of Texas, shall be deemed and held so by the Government of the U. States.

SEC. 5. And be it further resolved, That the public lands in the said Territory be, and the same

are hereby pledged for the payment of the debt, however created, anterior to the passage of these resolutions, for which the faith of the Government of Texas has been given, amounting, as is supposed, to ten millions of dollars. Sec. 6. And be it further resolved, That commis-

sioners shall hereafter be appointed, under such restrictions as Congress may impose, to examine and report the claims which may be presented against the Government of Texas, in order that the proceeds of the public lands, as aforesaid, may be applied to the extinguishment thereof. Sec. 7. And be it further resolved, That commissioners shall hereafter be appointed, who shall establish the boundaries, and divide said territory in such manner and form as Congress may direct. Sec. 8. And be it further resolved, That as soon as the supreme authorities of Texas shall signify

The resolutions were read a first and second Mr. WELLER moved to refer them to the

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Mr. E. S. HAMLIN moved to refer the resolu-

the House-First. Whether Congress has any constitupart of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to thought power to annex a foreign independent nation to this government; and if so; by what article and section of the Constitution it is conferred; whether it is among the powers expressly granted, or among those which are implied; whether it is educated to the renew scenes so revolting to humanity, could do no less than renew remonstrances formerly urged. For fulfilling duties so imperative Mexico has thought proper, through her accredited organs, because she has had represented to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to

and whether the United States Government has arbitrary and unjust decrees against our trade any Constitutional power over slavery in the and intercourse, but withholds instalments of debt any Constitutional power over startey in the States, either to perpetuate it there, or to do it due to our citizens, which she solemnly pledged herself to pay, under circumstances which are

them all. Fifthly. That they report what treaties are in

Mr. HAMLIN called for the yeas and nays;

which being ordered, the question was taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 109; nays 60, as follows: YEAS .- Messrs. Arrington, Benton, Edward J.

Black, James Black, James A. Black, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Caldwell, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Reuben Chapman, Chappell, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cross, Cullom, Dana, Daniel, Richard D. Davis, John W. Davis, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Dunlap, Farlee, Ficklin, French, Fuller, Goggin, Byram Green, Hale, Hannibal, Hamlin, Hammett, Hannibal, Hawlin, Hammett, Hannibal, Hawlin, Hongins, Hongins, Hannibal, Hamlin, Hammett, Hamlin, Hamlin, Hammett, Hamlin, Hammett, Hamlin, Hamlin, Hammett, Hamlin, Hamlin, Hammett, Hamlin, Haralson, Hays, Henley, Herrick, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbell, Hughes, Hungerford, James Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Andrew Rennedy, Preston King, Labranche, Leonard, Lucas, cor, the people of Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslen, Maclay, McClelland, McClernand, McConnell, McDowell, McKay, Joseph Morris, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, most fortunated most fortunated for the subject most fortunated for t Newton, Norris, Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Emery D. Potter, Pratt, Purdy, David S. Reid, highest obligations if it could have adopted a course Reding, Relfe, Robinson, Russell, Thomas H. nate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of documents Seymour, David L. Seymour, Simons, Simo W. Stone, Alfred P. Stone, Summers, Sykes,

ton, Catlin, Causin, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Garriet Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, Deberry, Deberry, Dickey, Gridge Carret Davis, Deberry, De Nays-Messrs, Abbot, Adams, Baker, Barrinon, Carriet Davis, Deberry, Dickey, Fish, Florence, Giddings, Grinnell, Grider, Edward S. Hamlin, Harper, Hudson, Washington Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenks, Perlay B. Jah seph R. Ingersoll, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Jno. citizens by Spain, and afterwards by herself, to P. Kennedy, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Mor- settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from ris, Freeman H. Morse, Moseley, Nes, Paterson, Peyton, Phœnix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Ram-sey, Charles M. Reed, Rockwell, Rodney, Ro-Sample, Schenk, Severance, Albert Smith, paupers into the United States; and that he also gers, Sample, Schenk, Severance, Albert Smith communicate copies of such instructions, if any, Caleb B. Smith, Andrew Stewart, Thomasson Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanmeter, Vinton, Wethered, Wheaten, John White, and Winthrop-60.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF rose and stated that he

was not within the bar when his name was called; but had he been so, he would have voted in the affirmative. The resolution having been thus referred to

the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

question was put on printing it, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. POLLOCK desired to give notice of his intention hereafter to ask leave to introduce a bill

on joint resolution.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON said he should object to everything out of the regular order of business; and at the same time he suggested that the business which each gentleman was desirous to expedite, would be ficilitated by regularity and order in their proceedings. rle, however, withdrew his objection in this particular case.

Mr. POLLOCK then gave notice, that, at

some future occasion, he should ask leave to introduce a bill, or joint resolution, providing for the submission of the question of the annexation of Texas to the people, through the ballot-

Mr. WENTWORTH observed, that the people had already decided that question at the polls, in terms too decided to be misapprehended; and he was now for carrying out that decision.

The notice was received and recorded.

Mr. HOUSTON then rose and said, he was glad that his friend from Tennessee (Mr. C. Johnson) had intimated that he should object to any business that did not come up in its regular order. This was a short session, and there were importthat committee.

After some further debate, the question on Mr. and bills before the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, therefore, he hoped no time would be lost, but that the House would at once resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of those bills. There was Yeis-Messis, Archer, Barrow Bates, Bay one bill in which he had some interest, and he ard, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, was desirous that it should be taken up and disposed of; first, because he was desirous that it should be passed, and next, because he wished the House to reach the other bills on the calendar. He hoped the gentlemen who were opposed to the measure to which he had alluded, would consent to take it up and dispose of it; and he would now move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Unionhis object being, of course, to take up the bill al-

luded to. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN RELATION TO MEXICO. Captain Waggaman, private Secretary to the President, appeared below the bar, with a message from the President of the United States,

which was delivered to the Speaker. Mr. DROMGOOLE rose, and intimated to the House, that if the motion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Houston] should prevail, he should move the committee to take up 216, which had been on the calendar since the last session, entitled a "bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement

Mr. WENTWORTH hoped the House would hear the message which had just been received frem the President Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL. I hope so.

And there were in other quarters cries of "Read, Mr. HOUSTON withdrew his motion, that the Message might be read.

Mr. WENTWORTH. That is right. Let

us have the war message. The Clerk accordingly read the message, as follows:

and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith copies of despatches recommencement of your present session, which claim, from their importance, and I doubt not will receive, your calm and deliberate consideration. The extraordinary and highly offensive language the renewal of the war with Texas while question of annexation was pending before Congress and the people, and also the proposed manner of conducting that war, will not fail to

tutional competency; and that was, to protest, in respectful, but, at the same time, strong and decided terms against it. The war thus threatened to be renewed, was promulgated by edicts and de-crees, which ordered, on the part of the Mexican military, the desolation of whole tracts of country, and the destruction, without discrimination, of all ages, sexes and conditions of existence.—

Over the manner of conducting the war, Mexico esses no exclusive control. o violate at pleasure the principles which an enlightened civilization has laid down for the conlightened civilization has faid down for the con-duct of nations at war, and thereby retrograde to a period of barbarism, which, happily for the world, has long since passed away. All nations are in-terested in enforcing an observance of those principles; and the U. States, the oldest of the American Republics, and the nearest of the civilized powers to the theatre on which these enormities were proposed to be enacted, could not qui-etly content themselves to witness such a state of things. They had, through the Executive, on another occasion, (and, as was believed, with the

approbation of the whole country,) remonstrated against outrages similar, but even less inhuman than those which, by her new edicts and decrees; she has threatened to perpetrate, and of which the late inhuman massacre at Tabasco was but the precursor. The bloody and inhuman murder of Fannin their approval of these resolutions, the same shall be deemed and held to be the fundamental law of barity by the usages of the untutored Indian tribes, proved how little confidence could be placed on the most solemn stipulations of her generals; while

the fate of others who became her captives in war many of whon, no longer able to sustain the latigues and privations of long journeys, were shot down by the way side, while their companions who survived were subjected to sufferings tions to a select committee of one from each State in the Union, with instructions to report to ble stain on the page of civilization. The executive, with the evidence of an intention on the part of Mexico to renew scenes so revolting to ed, or among those which are implied; whether it is ed to her the inhumanity of such proceedings, to necessary to carry into effect any expressly grantindulge in language unknown to the courtesy of died power, and it so, which one.

Secondly. Whether the annexation of Texas would not extend and perpetuate slavery in the slave States, and also the internal slave trade; isting conventions between the two countries by Thirdly. Whether, the United States having acknowledged the independence of Texas, Mexico is thereby deprived of her right to reconquer the texas when our Minister has invited the attention of her than the reconquer that requires the texas of the control of the right to reconquer to pay, under circumstances which are fully explained by the accompanying letter from Mr. Green, our Secretary of Legation. And when our Minister has invited the attention of her that province.

Fourthly. That they report whether Texas is owing any debts or not, and if she is, what is the amount, and to whom payable; and whether, if she should be annexed to the United States, the united Government would be bound to pay them. Government to wrongs committed by her local tions. Still further, to manifest her unfriendly feelings towards the United States, she has issued existence between Texas and foreign Governments; and, if she should be annexed to the United States, whether the united Government would be, bound by the law of nations to fulfil these treaties.

The SPEAKER said that the question would be, bound by the law of nations to fulfil these treaties.

Zens, prosecuting the whale fishery on the North West coast of the Pacific, the privilege which has, through all time heretotore, been accorded to

be first put on referring the resolution to the them, of exchanging goods of a small amount in Committee of the Whole on the state of the value, at her ports in California, for supplies indispensable to their health and comfort. Nor will it escape the observation of Congress, that, in conducting a correspondence with a Min-ister of the U. States, who cannot and does not know any distinction between the geographical sections of the Union, charges wholl are made against particular States, and an appeal to others for aid and protection against supposed

In this same connection, sectional prejudices are attempted to be excited, and the hazardous and unpardonable effort is made to foment divisions amongst the States of the Union, and thereby em-bitter their peace. Mexico has still to learn, that however freely we may indulge in discussion among ourselves, the American people will tolerate no interference in their domestic affairs by B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave any foreign government; and in all that concerns the constitutional guarantees and the national hoor, the people of the U. States have but one mind

The subject of annexation addresses itself. most forunately, to every portion of the Union.
The Executive would have been unmindful of its of policy dictated by sectional interests and local made its appeal to the interests of the whole Union, and of every State in the Union, that the Taylor, Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller, Wentworth, Benjamin White, Williams, Woodward, Joseph A. Wright and Yancey—109.

negotiation, and finally the treaty of annexation was entered into; and it has afforded me no ordinary pleasure to perceive, that, so far as demonstrated in the control of th nary pleasure to perceive, that, so far as demon-strations have been made upon it by the people, settle Texas, were accepted by emigrants from all the States; and when, in addition to this, she refreshes her recollection with the lact, that the first effort which was made to acquire Texas was during the administration of a dis-tinguished citizen from an Eastern State, which President from the Southwest, she will awake to a knowledge of the futility of her present purpose of sowing dissensions among us, or producing distractions in our councils, by attacks either on particular States, or on persons who are now in the retirement of private life. Considering the appeal which she now makes to eminent citizens name, can she hope to escape censure for design (as she pretends now for the first time revealed) of having originated negotiations to despoil her, by duplicity and falsehood, of a portion of her territory? The opinion then, as now, prevailed with the Executive, that the annexation of Texas to the Union was a matter of Vast importance. In order to acquire that territory, before it had assumed a position among the independent powers of the earth, propositions were made to Mexico for a cession of it to the United States. Mexico saw in these proceedings, at the time, no cause of complaint. She is now, when simply reminded of them, awakened to the when simply reminded of them, awakened to the knowledge of the fact, which she, through her Secretary of State, promulgates to the whole world as true, that those negotiations were founded in deception and falschood, and superinduced by unjust and iniquitous motives. While Texas was a dependency of Mexico, the Uni-ted States opened negotiations with the latter power for the cession of her then acknowledged territory; and now, that Texas is independent of Mexico, and has maintained a separate existence for nine years-during which time she has been received into the family of nations, and is represented by accredited ambassadors at many of the principal courts of Europe—and when it has become obvious to the whole world, that she is forever lost to Mexico, the United States is charged with deception and falsehood in all relating to the past, and condemnatory accusations are made against States which have had no special agency in the matter, because the Executive of the whole Union has negotiated with free and independent Texas upon a matter vitally impor-tant to the interests of both countries. And after nine years of unavailing war, Mexico now announces an intention, through her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, never to consent to the indepen dence of Texas, or to abandon the effort to re conquer that republic. She thus announces a perpetual claim, which, at the end of a century, will furnish her as plausible a ground for discon-

> time may enter into a treaty with Texas, as she possesses at this moment against the U. States. The lapse of time can add nothing to her title to independence. A course of conduct, such as has been described on the part of Mexico, in violation of all friendly feeling, and of the courtesy which should characterize the intercourse between the nations of the earth, might well justify the United States in a resort to any measures to vindicate their national honor; but actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the general peace, and in view of the present condition of Mexico, the Execu-tive, resting upon its integrity, and not fearing but that the judgment of the world will duly appreciate its motives, abstains from recommending to Congress a resort to measures of redress, and contents itself with re-urging upon that body prompt and immediate action on the subject of Annexation. By adopting that measure, United States will be in the exercise of an undoubted right; and if Mexico, not regarding their forbearance, shall aggravate the injustice of her conduct by a declaration of war against a declaration of war again them, upon her head will rest all the res JOHN TYLER

> ent against any nation which, at the end of that

WASHINGTON, December 18th, 1814.

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of S'at WASHINGTON Dec. 17, 1814. Sir. In reply to your inquiry, I am sorry to in form you, that none of the three last instalments had been paid at the time I left the city of Mexico. It is true that the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, by note of the 2d September, informed Mr. Shannon that the two which had fallen due on the 30th April and 30th July, had been satisfied. This note—a copy of which was at the time forwarded to the Department—was sent to Mr. Shannon early on the morning after he presented his credentials, and was written, as I have reason to believe, in consequence of an impression that the Mexican government, by having failed to pay the instalment of the 30th April, had forfeited its design to repeal the bill, but because he had obright, under the convention of 1843, to pay by injections to the first section, which he desired to

of all orders. of all orders.

While upon this subject, I beg leave to state, that our claims were used by the Mexican Government as a pretext for levying a forced loan. More than sufficient to pay all our claims was raised in this way. But a very small part of it has been paid to our citizens, and the rest has been applied to other purposes. At the same time, it was declared in the official newspaper, that our claims were unjust, and that the Mexican Government owed our citizens nothing; but the forced loan was justified before the Mexican people on the ground, that the previous admin tion of Bustamente had pledged the national faith to pay these claims; and that, although they were an unjust robbery on our part, it was necessary that the national faith pledged by Bustamente

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BEN. E. GREEN.

Mr. Rejon to Mr. Shannon.
[Translation.]
NATIONAL PALACE,

Mexico, Sept. 2, 1844. }
The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, has the honor to acquaint his excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary of the United States of America, that his excellency, the Minister of Finance, has informed him, under date 27th of August last, that the instalment due on the 30th of April in this year, and that due on the 30th July last, pursuant to the Convention of the 30th of January, 1843, have been paid to the agent appointed by the Government of those States, and that this no-tification had been delayed in consequence of the vast business of that department.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion, &c., &c.

MANUEL CRESCENCIO REJON. To his excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States

of America. [Several other interesting documents accompany this message, which are omitted for want of

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL moved that the mes sage just read, and the accompanying documents, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

THE PUBLIC LAND BILL. Mr. HOUSTON renewed his motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which was agreed to-the vote in the affirmative being 85, taken by Messrs. Haralson Mr. C. Johnson took the chair.
Mr. DROMGOOLE then made the motion of

which he had thrown out an intimation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the usual practice was to take up the bill which was pending when the committee last rose, and that that must be laid aside before any other motion could be entertained. Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to postpone the

bill before the committee, being a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands in lavor of actual settlers. Mr. R. CHAPMAN said the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ficklin) was entitled to the floor, and, unless he yielded it, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dromgoole) could not obtain it to make such a motion.

The CHAIRMAN said that was a correct Mr. FICKLIN (who was entitled to the floor rom the last day on which this bill was consi dered in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union) then proceeded to address the com-Mr. McDOWELL offered the following

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to subject the alternate sec-tions of land reserved by the United States within any of the States, upon any improvement there-in, nor such as may hereafter be so reserved. Mr. ROBERT SMITH next obtained the floor; and, on his motion, the Committee rose and re

ported progress. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following Executive communications:

A letter from the Treasury Department, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, furnishing estimates of the cost of again placing the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations. A letter from the Navy department, accompa-

nied by a statement of the expenditures under the head of contingent expenses of the navy, as settled and allowed at the office of the 4th Auditor of the Treasury, during the year ending September 30, 1841; prepared in compliance with the requirements of the 5th section of an act approved March A communication from the Navy Department

accompanied by a statement from the 4th Auditor of the Treasury, showing the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund for the year ending 30th September, 1844, and its condition at A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury

transmitting a report of the revenue marine ser vice, which presents a detailed statement of the vessels employed, those in the course of coustrue tion and estimates of the expenditures thereon. These communications were severally red to appropriate committees, and ordered to be

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 20, 1814. The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The business first in order, was the disposition of the Abolition memorials and petitions, and which were laid over in consequence of a desire then expressed to debate them. But

Mr. DROMGOOLE, in accordance with previous notice, asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Constitution of the U. States, in relation to the election of President.

Objections being made by several gentlemen, Mr. DROMGOOLE moved to suspend the rules prescribing the order of business, for the purpose of affording members who have given notice, an opportunity to introduce bills, and (as amended by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll) to permit others to give notice of their intention to ask leave to report

The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to -ayes 83, noes 35.

The House resolved itself into a Committee the Whole, on the state of the Union, (Mr. C. Johnson in the Chair.)

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay aside the bill, which was under consideration yesterday—(that in relation to the graduation of the price of certain public lands.) The Chair could not entertain the motion as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. R. Smith) was

entitled to the floor.

Mr. DROMGOOLE appealed to him to consent to the postponement of the subject, that the committee might take up the bill, reported at the last session, to provide for the collection, safe-keep-

ing, transfer, and disbursement of the public re-Mr. R. SMITH had no objection, provided the bill would not lose its place on the calendar, and deprive him of his right to the floor.

Mr. DROMGOOLE assured him that such rould not be the result.

Mr. A. V. BROWN desired a division of the question, as, in case of a postponement of the land bill, he should ask the consideration of that reported at the last session, to repeal a portion of the act for the apportionment of representatives

among the several States, according to the sixth census, and about which so much difficulty then arose.

Mr. R. SMITH said, that as it was apparent much time was to be wasted in agreeing upon what business should be considered, and as he had but few remarks to make upon the land bill, he would proceed with them now.

Three or four gentlemen arose to make suggestions; but The CHAIR informed them that the question would first be taken on postponing the bill.

Mr. R. SMITH inquired whether it was understood that if the Committee should postpone

the consideration of this bill, he would be entitled to the floor when it again came before them. The CHAIR replied that the gentleman would; Mr. R. SMITH was willing that the motion should be made. The question was taken, and decided in the at-

disposed of, the motion of

Mr. DROMGOOLE, to take up the bill providing for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, pre-It was read through by sections; and after se-

firmative; and the bill now being temporarily

veral amendments were made, Mr. DROMGOOLE moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the House. Mr. ADAMS moved to strike out the first Mr. DROMGOOLE raised a question of or-

der—that the gentleman from Massachusetts

K. Polk, they dealt not in poetry; they held

could not go back—such a recurrence was not

permitted by the Parliamentary law. If it were,

a motion to strike out the first section would be

other mount; they beguiled them not with via motion to strike out the first section would be equivalent to a motion to repeal the bill; and such a motion was not in order in committee cause the bill was sent there for amendment, and not for repeal.

Mr. ADAMS, in substance, informed the gentleman that he did not make the motion with a Mr. DROMGOOLE insisted that his point of

order be decided. order be decided.

The CHAIR said that the first section was not they lived. So much for both the mountain and the House, Sec. 3. And be it further resulted, I natine said act, she was not interested, I not she was not interested, I natine said the interested, I natine said the interested and interes

be in order to move an amendment to the motion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Dromgoole) -that the committee rise, with instructions to recommend that the bill do not pass. The CHAIR was understood to say it was

Mr. ADAMS stated his objections to the first section—substantially, that the Treasury of the United States was, by this section, limited to the building, and the safes and vaults in this city, and permitted, contrary to the provision of the stitution, money to be drawn in the absence of appropriations made by law. Mr. DROMGOOLE replied. The gentleman

from Massachusetts had made this objection on a previous occasion, and it was held not to be good then; and he believed it would be held not to be good now. But a complete answer to the objection was found in the 11th section of this bill, which was in these words: Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the inneys in the hands, care, and custody of any of the

depositories constituted by this act, shall be con-sidered and held as deposited to the credit of Treasubject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said monies were actually in the treasury of the United States; and each depository about the same manner as though the said monies were actually in the treasury of the United States; and each depository about the same manner as though the said monies were actually in the treasury of the United States; and each depository about the same manner as though the misrepresentations of his colleague, or the accusation that his constituents had dodged that or any other question. So much for United States; and each depository shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Departter General.

money in the depositories was as much in the treated them, not to allow themselves to be diverted from the line of duty. struction of this section, as the money in the parappropriation of the public money. But where were the cares and the scruples of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and the party with which he cted, when they placed the public money in it subject, in like manner, to transfers from one part of the country to another? If there were anything in the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts, how did it sink into insignificance in comparison with those objections which pre-sented themselves to the existing system, which had been brought about by the hasty and inconsiderate repeal of the Sub-Treasury act-which &c. repeal had left the Treasury of the country, in the language of the great embodiment of Whiggery, "in a lawless condition?" The passage of this bill would prevent the treasury from being any longer "in a lawless condition:" It would put the public money in better and safer custody and this was the desire of the people, who had decided in favor of this system, on the great issue being made between it and a Bank of the United States. If, then, the re-establishment of a Na-tional Bank be an "obselete idea," he appealed to geutlemen if they would not put the treasury in a better condition than it was in now, in con sequence of their hasty repeal of the Sub-Trea-sury act, by the passage of this bill—their own scheme being hopeless. There was now no law to restrain the arbitrary will of the President of the U. S. in the removal of the public deposites, and the placing of them in such depositories as he pleased—whether of irresponsible corporations or of individuals. Millions were now thus removed from one part of the country to another, by the mere dictum of the Executive, who had made an intimation in his annual communication to Congress that the favor of these deposites would be taken away, when the conduct of the depositaries was not such as he should approve. He had hoped that, under existing circumstances, the gentlemen in opposition would have allowbill to pass with as little debate as they permitted their hasty repeal bill to be enacted in-

Mr. BARNARD was anxious, if the bill was to pass, that the amendment proposed should be made, to relieve it from the great objections urged was objected to as out of order. against it by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, thought the act of 1789, with the resolution of 1816, with some simple adaptation to existing circumstances, would answer in lieu of this bill. They were plain and safe, and were free from cumbrons ma-

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL sustained the views submitted by Mr. Adams and Mr. Barnard; and, in the course of his remarks. said, that, what ever were the faults of the Exchequer plan, he apprehended that the Suh-Treasury was the worst of all schemes that ever were presented to the Mr. DOUGLASS contended that the question of the Independent Trensury was decided by the consideration of Congress.

Independent Treasury was decided by the people in the late election especially; and he called upon gentlemen opposed to it to bow in submission to the public will. Mr. C. B. SMITH opposed the bill, and expressed his surprise that gentlemen should insist that the old, exploded system of the Sub-Treasu-

ry had been adopted by the people. In Indiana, he knew, the leaders of the Democratic party deied that this was an issue in the canvass. Mr. A. KENNEDY rose, and said he had not intended to enter into this debate, nor was that the purpose with which he had now risen; his object was so clear the Democracy of the State of Indiana from some of the misrepresenta-tions of his colleague, (Mr. C. B. Smith.) He and thought that, of all the States of this Union, the Democracy of Indiana was entitled to the credit, it credit it were, of fighting this last battle on principle, and on principle alone. There was no question at issue between the two parties which divide the country that was evaded or dodged in that section of the State in which he There was no Democratic candidate for elector-there was no member of the Democratic party now occupying or entitled to a seat on this floor—there was no Democratic speaker in

Indiana that he had either heard or heard of-in short, there was no Democrat in Indiana that at any time repudiated the question of the Sub-Treasurv. There were none that were not, at al question, as well as any other question, with any of their political competitors. So far as that question was concerned, he was free to say that it was not a leading theme of discussion in the late contest, and for the very best reason, because they could not get the Whigs to take issue with them upon it. In that contest they were brought to the issues which involved great principles; for they had no man with epaulettes on his shoulders, nor one who, though he had been fruitlessly seeking the Presidency for many years, had thousands and tens of thousands singing his praises in every conceivable poetic measure to bear their standard. They had for their candi date a plain, unobtrusive man; and on the flag which he bore were plainly and intelligibly written the principles they professed, and they ral-lied round their standard-bearer, not so much for love of the man, as of the principles which, on his banner, were inscribed. True, in Indiana they did not advocate free trade, as the Whigs pretend to understand it; but they advocated the plain, well-known Democratic doctrine, as far as the Tariff was concerned, from Maine to the Bravo del Norte. [Laughter.] That doctrine was known to be a revenue Tariff, with such incidental protection as such a Tariff would afford. Farther than that they never went. On the question of the currency, they were opposed to a U. States Bank, or any association of Banks, into which the treasure of the nation was to be poured, and there frittered away by any man or set of men who might be behind the scenes. In Indiana, they were against any such "fixins." [Laughter.] They were for an independent treasury, depend-ing more than on locks and keys, on good strong laws for their security. So far as annexation was concerned, they were not for Texas any sooner than they could get it. [Laughter,] His colleague (Mr. C, B.Smith) had said it was to be done "immediately, if not sooner," but in Indiana they were for annexation as soon as it could be done, and much sooner than they thought it could be done with the Whigs kicking against it so vio-lently as they did. They were for it when the people of the United States and the people of Texas were willing to do it, without crossing over to ask Santa Anna or any of his minions anything about it. From these positions, he assured his colleague, the Democracy of Indiana would never shrink. Of "Pisgah's Mount," of works. which his colleague had spoken, he confessed he knew nothing—[laughter]—nor should be ever at-tempt an ascent of that mount to look for the "valley of free trade," or the other "promised land" of which his colleague had so eloquently discoursed. [Renewed laughter.] The idea appeared to be too full of poetry for a plain man as he was, who was ever content with humble prose. He feared, instead of gazing from Pisgah's top for "the promised land," his colleague had been near "the promised land" as his colleague was ever likely to get. [Renewed laughter.] He would assure his colleague, that, in the late contest, which resulted in the election of James K. Polk, they dealt not in nostry, they had

sions of 52 a day and roast beel-[laughter]-but

they held out to them the blessings which our in-

stitutions, properly administered, are so well cal-

culated to secure. They wanted a Government

to do as little evil as possible; one which would preserve the peace of the community, and give

to the industrious the prospect of enjoying the honest fruits of laborious toil, taking no more

THE ENQUIRER.

"Territory of Texas;" and until otherwise orderin full force; and all the executive and judicial
in full force; and all the executive and judicial
in full force; and all the executive and judicial
in full force; and all the executive and judicial
in full force; and all the executive and judicial
in full force; and all the executive and judicial
in full force; and all the executive, acting within the limits of its Constithe Executive, acting within the Executive within the Executive within the Executive within the Executive with the words of his colleague-"there is in this world a great deal of humbug." [Laughter.] Whatof the House.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL asked whether it would be in order to move an amendment to the motion was a great deal of "humbug" in saying that the people decided against the sub-Treasury in 1840; nor had they decided for it in 1844. That was the naked truth. There were a great number of people who were great politicians, and in many other things were very learned, who knew not what the sub-Treasury meant. He had heard of some who thought it was a great Bank in Washington which is a large way to be supported by the sub-Treasury was a great Bank in Washington which is a large way. ington, which issued Treasury Notes as its Bank bills. [Laughter.] No, in both the election of Con- 1840, and of 1844, there was mixed up a variety

of questions, and in 1840 they were beaten, badly beaten; but in 1844, they had beaten their opponents as much as their opponents beat them in 1840, without deciding the sub-Treasury question in either issue. But there was suffic show the public sentiment to be in favor of this sub-Treasury system; and for the bill before the House he should vote when the proper time came, though he knew it could not get through the Whig Senate at the other end of this Capitol. And knowing that nothing could be accomplished he did not want to spend much time in trying to do it; he was desirous to economize time as well as money; but he could not sit still after hearing

But, in conclusion, he would say a word to his ments of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed with the straightforward discharge of their duty, by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmas- and he was satisfied they would not again be The gentleman would see, then, that provision was made to meet the objection which he had was made to meet the objection which he had raised—by which it was provided that the money Such as remained was turned half to Nativism in the depositories was subject to the draits of the Treasurer, in the same manner as if it was in the treasury of the United States. The the people. He entreated them—earnestly en-

Mr. SCHENCK next obtained the floor and ticular building here designated; and no part of it could be paid out, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. This bill was full of guards and checks to prevent an improper theman from New York, [Mr. Barnard] with whom he concurred respecting the unconstitu-tionality of making a certain building in Wash-ington the Treasury of the Government, while they had depositories elsewhere. He also objectbanks without the operation of law, and made it subject, in like manner, to transfers from one part of the country to another? If there were picture of the transfer of specie from the ports in which it might ecollected, to the points at which its disbursement might be required by teams almost innumerable, with an occasional absconding subtreasurer, as erratic in his course as the comet in the solar system, but not so certain in his return,

Mr. BRODHEAD (Mr. S. yielding the floor,) said he believed some Whigs in Pennsylvania had been teasing Mr. Polk by writing letters to him; and he had acted very wisely in not replying.
[Laughter.] Mr. B. believed he had written one letter on the Tariff, and that was enough for Jas-K. Polk to write.

Mr. SCHENCK further urged that the supporters of Mr. Polk, in different sections of the Union, had claimed him both for and against a protective Tariff, and that he had been "mum" upon the subject-a sin of which the Democratic party had been so loud in charging Gen. Harri-son; while, with reference to Mr. Clay, they had changed their objections, and charged that he had written too many letters expressive of his opinions. There had been no principle decided at the late contest, he contended; but the single issue "Demo-cracy" had been the mere party watchword—an issue with more difficulty contended against, because it was indicative of no principle whatever, but under which factions of all opinions, however opposed, whether upon the question of Texas, of the Tariff, or any of the great issues before the people, might rally and had rallied in harmony. After some further remarks from Mr. S., in regard to the issues presented in the late contest-

Mr. DROMGOOLE, who offered a resolution to terminate debate on the bill to-morrow at 2 Mr. A. V. BROWN asked leave to report a

Saturday, Dec. 21, 1844. The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourn-

The House then adjourned.

ed till Monday. When the adjournment took place yesterday, a timore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the right of way;

By Mr. WARD, a petition of Isaac Hull of By Mr. WARD, a petition for a fine imposed HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. the collection, safe-keeping, traster, and disbursement of the public money, shall cease in two hours after the same shall again be considered in committee; and that the committee shall then rise and report the bill to the House with such amend ments as shall be agreed to by the committee. Mr. DROMGOOLE inquired whether the re-

olution was debatable. The SPEAKER informed him that it was: and for the purpose of taking a direct vote, Mr. DROMGOOLE moved the previous question; but no quorum voting on seconding the de-

Mr. PETTIT moved that the House adjourn and cries of "Agreed," and "Oh no!" resounded through the Hall. The yeas and nays were ordered, but not ta-

Mr. PETTIT having withdrawn his motion Mr. DROMGOOLE moved a call of the House, but did not insist upon his motion, Tellers having ascertained, on again counting the House, that a quorum was now present. The resolution was finally agreed to-aves 70.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. C. Johnson in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to re-establish the

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Mr. YANCEY was entitled to the floor, but did

not address the Committee, in consequence, as Mr. PAYNE, of being confined to his bed

this morning by sickness,
Mr. HUNT, of New York, spoke in opposition
to the bill and the plan proposed in relation to
the public moneys. This scheme was condemned and exploded most signally in the election of 1840: it lost Mr. Van Buren the support of the people, and on this question, almost exclusively, the two parties were divided in the Union. No-thing had transpired since that time to justify the inference, that the people were now in favor of this measure. Neither, in the late election, had those who voted for Mr. Polk decided that the Tariff bill should be modified or repealed-nor that Texas should or should not be annexed; so contrary were the views everywhere promul-gated by the Democrats, who had nostrums for every kind of political disease. He concluded

his remarks on political subjects generally, and was succeeded by Mr. BAYLY, who, in the course of his observations, said that, as a National Bank, the Pet Bank system, and the Exchequer scheme, were out of the question, there was a desire on the part of the Whigs to put the scheme now before the out of the question-thereby to leave things pre-cisely as they were. The great body of the Whig party, in 1834, voted for a proposition to divorce the Government from Banks, when it was intro-duced as antagonistical to the Pet Bank system. Thirty-four voted for General Gordon's bill, and nany against it, only because, as he was informson, the then Representative of the Richmond District, introduced his measure of separation, if there was one Whig who voted against it he was now to be informed of it for the first time. He spoke from recollection, but on a future occasion he would consult the journal, and present the facts

as they were there stated, to the House Mr. HENLEY spoke in defence of the Democratic party-contending that they had openly advocated their distinguishing measures before the country in the recent election, not withstanding the assertions to the contrary. In relation to the Tariff, he said that he was opposed to the act of 1842, in three-fourths of its particulars; but he believed that this question would be settled for thirty years to come, by the Democratic party, on principles of compromise, and to the satisfaction of Pennsyl-Alabama and South Carolina-North, East. South and West. And, in conclusion, he exhorted his friends to show their faith by their

Mr. DILLINGHAM addressed the committee on the merits of the bill, and said that he would most cheerfully vote for it when it came before the Mr. CARY commenced his remarks in favor

of the bill; but, before he concluded them, the hour arrived for the debate to cease, according to the resolution adopted this morning; therefore, the committee rose, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the bill, as amended, was reported to the looking up "Salt river"-[great laughter]-and House. Mr. Cary then finished his remarks.

The SPEAKER said, that, as the previous question was still pending, the motion could not Mr. ADAMS moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions.

The SPEAKER informed him that the motion was not in order. The yeas and nays were taken, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading -yeas 125, navs 69.

from the earnings of the poor man than was suf-And it was read a third time and passedficient to defray his quota of the expenses of And the House, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till she died; and they need not lear the sing of death,

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Salurday, Dec. 21, 1844. On motion of Mr. COWAN, the following comnunication from the 1st Auditor was referred to the Committee of Courts, &c:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

December 19th, 1844. Sir: By a resolution adopted on the 3d inst., I am instructed to give such information to the House of Delegates as may be in my power to communicate, relative to certain lands in the county of Russell known as the "French Survey," formerly the property of De Tubeauf, a French emigrant, who mortgaged the same to the Com-mon wealth for the repayment of a loan or ad-vance of money from the public treasury. The loan referred to was authorised by an act passed the 20th of December, 1791, being for the sum of six hundred pounds, and it seems to have been de signed as an encouragement to De Tubeauf and others, emigrants from France, to enable them to complete the settlements of their lands. It ap pears that the principal individual among the settlers, who is styled Francis Pierre De Tubeauf, and five others, in order to secure the repayment of the loan executed on the 1st of February a deed of mortgage to the Commonwealth for two tracts of land, one of ten and another of five thousand acres, described by metes and bounds; which deed was recorded in the County Court of Russell on the 25th of September, 1792. These tracts were portions of a large survey of 50,000 acres, which had been acquired by the mortgagors from a certain Richard Smith, the patentee. It seems that the sons and co-heirs of Francis Pierrre De Tubeauf, after their father's death, conveyed to Campbell & Wheeler, a mercantile

debt due to that firm, and that a suit was insti-tuted in the district Court of Wythe by Luke Wheeler, the surviving partner, who obtained a decree subjecting the land to sale. It was ac-cordingly sold, and Benjamin Estil the attorney for the plaintiff, became the purchaser, for \$20. When my attention was first drawn to this subject, I endeavored to collect all the information calculated to throw light upon it, and believing the questions involved not free from difficulty, I advised with the Attorney General, who

firm, the whole tract of 50,000 acres, to secure a

furnished the opinion in writing I herewith com-municate, and to which I respectfully invite the atmunicate, and to which I respectionly invite the at-tention of the House of Delegates.

It appears that taxes were paid on the land from 1800 to 1809, since which period it cannot be traced on the Commissioner's books. I should have made this communication at an earlier day, but have been prevented by the most

urgent official duties. I am. sir, with great respect, Your obedient servant JAS. E. HEATH, Auditor of Public Account The Hon, the Speaker of the House of Delegates. OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

In the case of De Tubeauf and others, submitted to me by the Auditor of public accounts, I am of opinion, that the best mode of realizing the debt is for the Commonwealth to take possession of the land and sell it out to purchasers. The mortgage debt was due as far back as 1798. The mortgagors have deserted the lands and removed from the Commonwealth, and their beirs are unknown. No taxes have been paid on

the lands. No ownership is exercised over them by the mortgagors. The case is one of abandonment by the mortgagors to the mortgagees for forty-four years. Under these circumstances, I think there is no obstacle to the Commonwealth taking possession and adjusting the conflicting claims of adversary holders, selling out the lands, reserving her principal and interest and costs, and holding the surplus, if any, for the heirs when they shall appear. The difficulties in the way of foreclosure arise out of the impossibility of ascertaining the heirs

of the mortgagors, and are much more serious than the difficulties attending the sale without a decree.

S. S. BAXTER, Mr. YANCEY obtained the floor; but yield-Attorney General. Petitions, &c., were presented and referred-

By Mr. HAYS, of citizens of Lewis and Ka-awha counties, for the formation of a new By Mr. TOLER, of Amanda Crow, for a di-By Mr. JACKSON, a remonstrance of citi-

zens of Ritchie county, against the application to establish a new county out of parts of Harrison, Tyler, and Ritchie counties;
By Mr. MILLER, a remonstrance of citizens

upon him erroneously by the Judge of the Cir-By Mr. PARKS, of sundry citizens of Carroll county, to be annexed to the county of Grayson: By Mr. MINOR, of citizens of Fredericks

org, for legislative aid to literary, benevolent Mr. BLUE called up the bill concerning deeds of trust, &c., which had been under discussion all Mr. WOOTTON of Henry replied to the ob-

jections urged against the bill, and at length, susstained the bill. debate being concluded-Mr. STROTHER moved to strike out the 1st ection and the very gist of the Bill, which prevents any debtor from giving, by deeds of trust

any preference or priority over his general credi-Mr. WITCHER having called the ayes and noes, the first section was stricken out by the following vote: Aves-Messrs, Southall, (Speaker,) Pitts, Har-

vie. Powell, Fulton of Augusta, Frazier, Campbell, Scruggs, Pendleton, Myers, Thompson of Botetourt, Hays, Miller, Flood, Beuhring, Toler, Lacy, Winfree, Broadus of Culpeper, Hobson, Lacy, Winfree, Broadus of Culpeper, Holson, Wood, Marshall of Fauquier, Tyree, Payne, Helms, Brooks, Carson, French, Leake, McPherson of Greenbrier, Winston, Lee, Bassell, McRae of Henrico, Turner of Jefferson, Towner, Smith, Davis of King & Queen, Wallace, Mayo, Flanary, Ramey, Taylor of Loudonn, Gordon, Kidwell, Parriott, Pool, Wade of Monogolia, Hamilton of Mono nongalia, Hamilton of Monroe, Preston, O'Ferrall, Kilby, Cabell, Taylor of Norfolk Borough Watts, Happer, Yerby, Middleton, Oliver, Edgington, Hiner, Lanier, Dey, Daniel of Prince George, Macrae of Prince William, Strother, Moore, Kane, Schrell, Minor, Hedgman, Free-

man, Peery, Stephenson, Funsten, Rice, Jackson and Fulton-78. Nays-Messrs, Harrison, Fox, Broadus of Caroline, Grigsby, Edmands of Fauquier, Street, Lovett, Parks, Stovall, Blue, Ward, Wootton, Grubb, Billups, Davis of Orange and Greene, McPherson of Page, Turner of Patrick, Witcher, Hamilton of Preston, White, Cootes, Martz, Cowan, Denison, Stickley, Tate, Dillard, New-loy, and Goodson, 20

lon and Goodson-29. Mr. BLUE moved to amend the second section, so as to prevent trustees, in all cases, even by agreement, from receiving more than the compensation now allowed to commissioners making Mr. PRESTON opposed Mr. Blue's amend-

Mr. WITCHER said he was now opposed to the bill, stripped as it had been, and moved its indefinite postponement.

The ayes and noes being called by Mr. Hiner, the bill was indefinitely postponed-ayes 101, noes 9.

calling a member to the chair for a longer period than one day, be suspended for six days from and after Monday next. The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Governor, enclosing a quarterly statement of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia

Resolved, unanimously, That the 14th Rule of this House, which prohibits the Speaker from

By Mr. BILLUPS, that the Committee on Schools and Colleges enquire into the expediency of repealing the act of Assembly, which authorizes an annuity of \$15,000 per annum, payable out of the revenue of the Literary Fund, to the University of Virginia.

printed.

By Mr. NEWLON, that the Committee on rts, &c., enquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws, relating to insolvent debtors, as to enlarge the prison-rules.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, of Fau quier, the House agreed to meet, hereafter at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. HINER, the House adiourned.

DEATHS. Died, at the residence of her son, Dr. Francis

B. Gilliam, at Paraelitta, Sevier county, Ar-kansas, in the 72d year of her age, on the 3d of October, 1844, Mrs. MARTHA C. GILLIAM, late of Charlotte county, Va. She had resided in Arkansas, near four years, where most of her children ded. She had been a zealous, consistent Christian near fifty years; and for many years, a worthy and pious inember of the Baptist Church at Shiloh, Charlotte Co., Va. Mrs. G. had often said she desired not to live to

extreme old age. She had been sick for some days, but had so far recovered as to walk her room, and all supposed would soon recover-and on the evening of 2d October grew suddenly worse, and died early next morning, perfectly resigned, and doubtless with the bestearthly assurances of a bles. sed eternity. Of her consistent religious course of conduct, and constant attendance on religious worship, all her old neighbors and acquaintances in ship, all her old neighbors and acquamated.
Charlotte can best testify. Of her, it may be truly said, she was "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." To her numerous descendants, &c., we would say, strive to imitate her morality, her virtues, and her piety, to die the death or the victory of the grave. AFFINITY,